

CHAPTER III

RESEACH METHODOLOGY

This following chapter would explore the method to find the required information according to the research. It also covers research design, research object, research instrument, validity and reliability, data collection, data analysis, interview, and data analysis as follows.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an important plan to collect and analyze the data in solving the research problem. The researcher shall have a plan in conducting a study. The previous statement was in line with Creswell (2012) “Research design are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis and report writing”. Basically, there are several research designs that commonly used in conducting a research, such as descriptive, correlational, semi-experimental and experimental.

In this study, the researcher applied correlation research design for helping researcher to cultivate the data in finding the correlation between watching video blog on YouTube with students’ listening ability in ELED of the University of Muhamaddiyah Malang. Creswell (2012) stated that “correlational design are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators measure the degree of relationship between two or more variables using statistical procedures of analysis”. In line with that statement, this present research not using any treatment to get the data.

As Creswell (2012) stated, “Quantitative research is an employ strategy of inquiry such as experimental and surveys, and collect data on determined instruments that produce statistical data.” It means that the quantitative research uses numeric data as the methodology of data analysis. As stated above, there are two variables which used in this research, watching English vlog and ELED students’ listening skill.

3.1 Population and Sampling

Obviously, this recent study must have a population to answer the problem of the reserach. As stated by Creswell (2012) population was a group combined by several individuals with similar characteristics. In line with Creswell statement, the reseracher stated that population which consist of same individuals will be investigated in this study. The reseracher targeted students in English Language Education Department of University Muhammadiyah Malang as the reserach’s population.

Besides population, sample also has important roles in showing whether there is a correlation between watching English video blog and students’ listening ability. According to Creswell (2012) defined that samples as subdivision from a population which planed by the researcher itself. For that reason, the sample of this present research is 23 selected students in 6th semester in English Language Education Department. Probability cluster sampling was chosen by the researcher in this research. Margono (2004) described cluster sampling is a selection method of cluster or groups not an individual sample as the research subject from the larger groups. It means the sample which chosen by the researcher is only one

class from large clusters in ELED (ten classes).

3.1 Research Instrument

Basically, instrument defines as a tool which specially calculates each variable in research. Sugiyono (2012) stated an instrument was a device to measure a social and natural phenomenon. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2009), any tools that are use to conduct the study get all its data is classified as research instrument. As a rule, there are several kinds of research instruments. As claimed by Arikunto (2006) questionnaire, test, interview, observation rating scale, and document are called as research instrument. The closed questionnaire and students' document are chosen by the researcher as the research instrument to gather all the data in this present study.

3.1.1 Questionnaire

Sugiyono (2012) explained questionnaire as a set of several questions in order to get an answer from the respondent. The questionnaire in this research consist of several questions that related to weather any correlational degree between watching English YouTube video blog with listening ability. There are two kinds of questionnaire, namely open questionnaire and close questionnaire. Based on Arikunto in Ahmad (2012) open questionnaire where respondents could answer based on their own perceptions. Whereas the close questionnaire consists several related questions and also the alternative answer. The researcher uses Likert scale as measurement device in order to help the respondent answer questions. As defined by Sugiyono (2011) Likert scale used to measure behavior, perception and argument towards social phenomenon.

Table 3.1 Category of possible response

Scale		Score
Strongly Disagree	SD	1
Disagree	D	2
Neutral	B	3
Agree	A	4
Strongly Agree	SA	5

(Ary et al.2010)

3.1.1 Document

This research also uses document as the second instrument. As stated by Creswell (2012) document obtain records which require by researcher to conduct a research. According to Creswell (2012) document was categorized into public document and private document. The types of public document are meeting reports, official memos, public record domain and library document. Therefore, private document types include private journals, individual notes and letters.

Public document in this research in this research was listening scores which are taken from the lectures. Moreover, the score was listening IV which taught by the teacher in early 6rd semester. Listening IV was chosen because the students comprehension categorized between intermediate level and advance level in listening.

3.1 Data Collection

Whether to know the correlational degree of listening ability of ELED's student in University of Muhammadiyah Malang, the researcher analyzed the data by following these steps to make the research well conducted. The explained below:

1. First, determined the research subject which are 23 ELED students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang.
2. Second, giving the questionnaire list about the correlation in watching English vlog on YouTube with listening skill to determine the frequency in watching vlog.
3. Third, collecting the questionnaires' result.
4. Next, the researcher meets the listening lecturer to get students' achievement score as the second instrument.
5. Last, the researcher analyzed the result form the questionnaire lists and listening score document.

3.2 Data Analysis

After the researcher collected the data through the instruments, the next step is analyzing the data. All the data were analyzed by using application namely SPSS. The analyze section was done by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula in order to identify the degree of correlation between students watching English video blog on YouTube with their listening ability. The step described as below:

1. Collecting each student listening scores and student's questionnaire score.

1. Defining the mean score from students' questionnaire and students' listening score. The formula defined as below:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \bar{x} = \text{Mean} & \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n} \\ \Sigma = \text{Sum of} & \end{array}$$

2. Calculating the correlational degree from students' questionnaires' and students' listening score with SPSS
3. Interpreting the statistic result in order to get the significance value;
 H_a : "There is a significant correlation between watching English video blog on YouTube and students' listening ability"
 H_o : "There is no significant correlation between watching English video blog on YouTube and students' listening ability"
4. Defining the result whether it is considered as positive or negative correlation
5. Deriving the conclusion from data analysis process

Pearson correlation is used to define whether watching vlog on YouTube has the correlation with student ability or has no any correlation. H_a will be accepted if the significance probability was < 0.05 . It means that there is significant correlation in watching English vlog on YouTube with student listening ability.